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E. E. Barney

A TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF

ELIAM E. BARNEY.

BY

REV. HENRY F. COLBY,

PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

CINCINNATI:

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.

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In memory of
Mrs. Alice Ethel Barney
from her Daughters
Thu. 7. 1953

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ELIAM E. BARNEY.

ELIAM E. BARNEY was the son of Benjamin Barney, a native of Guilford, Vermont, and Nancy Potter of Massachusetts. His father, at the age of twenty-one, had come to Henderson, four miles from Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, Jefferson county, New York. Though he had nothing but his axe and a vigorous constitution to begin with, he soon developed the land which he had "taken up" in the new country into a comfortable farm. Besides his diligence and prudence, he was a man of great independence of character, preferring to form his own estimates of every thing. By private study in his new home he made up some of the deficiencies of his early education, so that he was not only a good farmer but a citizen much respected for his intelligence and enterprise. He was a captain of militia in the War of 1812, and served in the defense of Sackett's Harbor from

the English. His wife was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier. Eliam was the oldest of eleven children. He was born at Henderson, October 14, 1807. The reminiscences of his earliest years were connected with the simple log cabin which his father first built at Henderson. This stood back from the road, surrounded by a high rail fence, upon which, as his mother was wont to relate, the active little child would gleefully clamber and tumble, greatly to her anxiety. Another of his roguish exploits, when very young, was climbing up to the top of the rude chimney outside of the house, and crying out: "It smokes; it smokes," as looking down he made those within aware of his dangerous position. When he was eight or nine years old his father erected a new house, a stone cottage, so built upon the side of the limestone hill that it had one story in front and two stories behind. A thrifty orchard and a large barn were additional signs of increasing prosperity.

Here several years were passed among the usual scenes and occupations of a frontier settlement at that early day. His younger brother, Elijah G. Barney, writes: "From his earliest youth he was remarkable for three things, industry, order, and thoughtfulness. In school his books were always carefully placed upon his desk in the order in which

these were to be used. The examples on his slate were compactly set down in regular order, and generally all those under a given rule were preserved until the slate could hold no more. Then it was cleaned with a sponge and he began again. When about fourteen years of age he was sent to Sackett's Harbor with a load of produce, and I was allowed to go with him. Returning after night I fell asleep, and he fixed me a bed on the grain sacks in the wagon, but soon after he discovered that one of the wheels was running off the axle, the linch-pin having worked out. He awoke me to hold the horses while he tied the wheel on; then he drove slowly, allowing the wheel to slide. But I could hardly close my eyes before he would again awake me to hold the horses while he changed the wheel, so as not to wear the tire all in one place. Finally, much to my relief, he stopped at Captain Burt's and borrowed a linch-pin, which he took back himself next morning before breakfast, for fear Captain Burt might need it. Such thoughtfulness in a boy of fourteen seems to me remarkable. Indeed, he sprang at one leap over the years of boyhood. Only two instances can I remember that would show any boyishness. Once when he was taking some wheat out of a deep bin he found a family of mice in the bottom, and told me to

watch that they did not get out while he went for the cat that we might see her catch them. The other instance was when he was sixteen. He bought a fife and tried to learn to play on it. He would blow on it until our ears would split, but never a tune could he coax out of it. He loved music, but could not excel in that line as a performer."

It was when he had reached his fourteenth year that a change took place in his thoughts and purposes that gave character to all his subsequent life. His parents were devout people. Though living at a distance from church, they united with some of their neighbors in a desire for greater attention to the subject of religion. Three married couples agreed to meet regularly at a certain place for prayer, and one of the most precious answers to their petitions was that young Barney became thoughtfully and avowedly an humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. His conscience was so awakened that he felt himself to be a sinner in the sight of a holy God, and in need of that pardon which can only be obtained through the work of a Savior. One day, returning from the barn, where he had been secretly praying for himself, he joyfully told his parents that the load had been lifted from his heart. His mother, in after years, fre-

quently spoke of her vivid recollection of his beaming countenance as he brought to her the welcome announcement. In deepest sympathy with his thoughts she was able at the first glance to anticipate what he was about to say. He felt that his sins were forgiven, and that thenceforth his life should be consecrated to the service of God. He was anxious to improve the first opportunity to follow his Savior in the ordinance of baptism. It was winter. His mother's health would not allow her to leave the house to witness the solemn rite. So on Saturday, according to the recollections of his brother, a dam of snow was made across the "spring branch," which ran from under the rock on which their house was built. This spring branch never froze for a distance of about three hundred feet from where it issued from the rock. Taking advantage of this fact they formed a pool near enough to the house to enable his mother to observe the whole scene from the window. In this Eliam and his sisters, Sarah and Mary, were baptized by Rev. Emery O. Osgood. Mr. Osgood was preaching to the Baptist Church, at "The Hollow," since called Smithville, a few miles distant, upon the road from Henderson to Sackett's Harbor. He was much esteemed for his earnest piety,—and be-

tween his family and that of the Barneys there grew up not only intimate friendship, but at a subsequent date connection by marriage. Eliam, at his baptism, became a member of the church at Smithville, but not long afterwards Mr. Osgood resigned to become a missionary to the Oneida Indians, a service in which he soon ended his life. The elder Barneys had been for some time members of the Baptist Church at "Clark's Corners," in the township of Ellisburg, three miles from their home, or the Belleville Baptist Church, as it has since been called. It was the first Baptist Church organized in that section, and their names appear among its founders. Their pastor was Rev. Martin E. Cook, who ministered to that church twenty-eight years, and afterwards, as it is pleasant in this connection to record, became the pastor of the Baptist Church in Dayton, Ohio. The early esteem felt for him by the subject of this sketch doubtless had much to do with his transfer to this locality. He was then recommended by his Eastern brethren as "orthodox in sentiment, sound in faith and practice, prudent in his measures, and wise in council." On Sunday mornings Benjamin Barney was wont to bring out the great farm wagon and take his family to church, picking up along the way several aged and infirm people

who watched for him in their doors, ready with their chairs, to become a part of the cheerful load. He was one of the leaders in the church, always active in the devotional meetings; and when the frame meeting-house was destroyed by fire he energetically pushed forward a subscription which resulted in the building of a stone one. At the dedication of this, Elder Knapp, later the famous evangelist, and Rev. John Blodgett, afterwards so beloved in Ohio, preached. Nor should we forget to mention the devotion of Eliam's mother among the good matrons of the church. Her name is enrolled among those who constituted, in 1814, "The Baptist Female Mite Society, of Ellisburg." It was the result of the visit to that locality of Rev. Luther Rice, a co-worker of Adoniram Judson, who had returned to this country from Burmah, and was arousing the churches to their duty in regard to foreign missions. These devout women agreed to give each fifty cents a year into the treasury, and in that day it often required great exertions on their part to meet the obligation. Under their busy fingers the spinning wheel and the loom were made to assist in the work, and various little sacrifices were cheerfully made. The organization still exists as a circle of the Womans' Baptist Missionary Society. From the day of his first profes-

sion of religion Eliam seems to have been always interested in things that pertain to the Kingdom of God. If he ever became careless and reckless as a young man we have yet to learn of it. He felt that the Lord had laid hold of him, and he pressed forward to apprehend that for which also he had been apprehended.

Two or three years later his father, who had been fairly prospered up to this time, was induced to indorse some notes for his uncle, who owned a farm in Adams township. Very soon afterwards, this uncle was drowned, and the burden of debt thus imposed was a serious calamity, which weighed heavily upon the family for many years. In order to gain any prospect of paying the notes it became necessary to leave Henderson, to sell the farm there, which had been reclaimed from the wilderness and improved with so much care and thought, and to move on to the farm at Adams. About the same time also losses by fire added to their misfortunes. The barn was struck by lightning and consumed, with nearly the whole of the year's crop, which had been stored within it. But these trials were the means in God's providence for developing the character of all the children, and especially of him whose completed life to-day stands before us. The earnest boy at once entered into

his father's cares. He worked so hard on the farm that his health broke down, and the beginning was then made, it was thought, of physical infirmities, that followed him for years. Over his younger brothers and sisters he exerted a commanding but loving influence which they were always ready to acknowledge with pride and joy. He was watchful over their interests, guarded them from temptation, and inspired them by his example.

Amid all his difficulties his father, with a keen appreciation of learning, which should be remembered to his honor, never lost sight of a purpose to give his children the best education he could. But he was obliged to say to Eliam: "I fear the most I can accomplish is to give you an education, and then you must help your brothers and sisters to get the same."

At another time his father was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, and was assured by appreciating friends that he could not only receive the nomination, but be elected also. He replied to them that he felt himself unequal to the duties of the office for want of a suitable education; "but" said he, turning to his son, who was beside him, "here is a lad that I intend shall have such an education that when he becomes a man he will be fitted for any position to which his friends may call

him." In relating this incident in after years the subject of our sketch remarked that for some time after it occurred, the ambition to be a member of Congress when he grew up to manhood was a great incentive to study, but that as he became better acquainted with politics he lost all desire in that direction. He began to fit for college after the family moved into Adams township, and went twice a week into the village to recite to a physician, who was a graduate. But, soon after, Rev. Joshua Bradley was called to preach to the Belleville Church. Intensely interested in the education of the young, he found in Eliam's father an earnest helper, and the result of a great deal of hard work on the part of these and a few others was the establishment of an academy at Belleville, of which Mr. Bradley was the first principal. About the same time, Mr. Barney changed his residence and came to live nearer to Belleville. Mr. Bradley, with his wife and daughter, became a part of the Barney household. The academy was commenced in a rude wooden building, and all its arrangements were on a scale of the strictest economy. Soon after, a stone building was erected for the school, and it has since become widely known as Union Academy, celebrating its semi-centennial a few years since. Eliam was one of

the first pupils, studying with all his might. He had transferred his membership from the Smithville Church to that at Belleville, and maintained his fidelity to religious duties in the midst of studious habits. One, who knew him as a fellow-student at that time, says: "He was considered a leader in all good enterprises among the students, and was distinguished for the strict propriety of his general deportment." He advanced so rapidly that he was able to help himself by teaching in the winter when he was eighteen years of age, and so continued to pursue his studies until he was fitted to enter the sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady, then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nott. The instruction he had received at the academy at Belleville was always held by him in grateful remembrance, and in after years, when financial prosperity had come to him, he placed his name among the subscribers to its endowment, making his subscription as a memorial to his father and mother, who had been so active in its first establishment.

Rev. Joshua Bradley, his teacher at Belleville, afterwards came to Ohio, and traveled in behalf of Granville College, where Mr. Barney, as we shall learn, became for a time a teacher. Rev. William Ashmore, D.D., missionary to China, relates

how, when a young lad, he was taken in the good man's chaise from his father's house and carried to Granville to pursue his studies. How abiding is the influence of those who awaken young minds to seek a Christian education!

When Eliam left home for Union College it was the first separation that had taken place in the family, and so truly had he been the pride of all the household that it was an occasion of mingled sorrow and hope. The scene well illustrates the devout spirit that characterized that Christian home. The father was to take his son and two or three other young men from the neighborhood in the farm wagon the hundred and thirty miles which separated their home from Schenectady. After an early dinner, the family all bowed together in prayer; first, the father led their petitions to the Throne of Grace, and then the mother's gentle voice was heard imploring blessings for her son, and then Eliam himself prayed for special Providential care and mercy to rest upon himself and the loved ones he was about to leave. A few minutes more and the wagon, with its precious freight, rolled out of sight of the weeping mother and sisters. Who can estimate the influence of that scene upon the young student's future course! His had been a childhood

spent under those religious influences, outspoken and positive, which seldom fail to be effective, and he went forth with the benediction of parents who walked with God. Having learned so early the value of a Christian home, it is not strange that he afterwards endeavored to impress the same character upon his own household, and to hand down to his children the same parental example.

To help him begin his college course his father's brother had advanced some money. This sum, and such earnings as he could gather by teaching a writing school evenings and instructing other students less advanced than himself, carried him through the first two years. In the last part of his course he taught a school at Sand Lake, which was near enough to Schenectady to enable him to carry on the studies of the senior year and recite with his class at intervals. By great diligence he was able to make his attainments, under this arrangement, satisfactory to both President Nott and Professor Potter. He delighted in study, and formed habits of thoroughness in thought and of accuracy in its expression, which were of great value to him in after years. He ever kept in mind the industry and self-denials of the family at home in his behalf, and consid-

ered how he might carry out his father's injunction that he must help the others to get the education he was himself acquiring. His letters to the family were full of encouragement and counsel, and not a text-book habitually used by him failed to show the most scrupulous care, that it might come to his brothers and sisters as fresh as possible. The suit of clothes he wore was spun and colored and woven by his mother and sisters from the wool of Saxon or merino sheep, which his father was the first to introduce into that part of the country. We can easily imagine him with his erect form, broad forehead, and searching eye, as clad in such a suit of homespun—and he never had any other till near his graduation—he stood as teacher before his winter school, or sat with his class in college. He was born to be a leader, and even then his power was felt by his associates. He was graduated in 1831.

After graduation he continued to teach school for a short time at Sand Lake, but soon he was called to be the principal of Lowville Academy, in the same State. His college friend, Mr. C. M. Fay, was associated with him, and Miss Julia Smith and Miss Lucy C. Morgan were assistant teachers. There was an "academic boarding hall," in which the teachers lived with those

pupils who came from a distance. Here he remained two years, meeting with great success. Father Blodgett, as he was afterwards called, was at that time preaching to the Lowville Baptist Church, and found in him a faithful friend and helper. In the academy Mr. Barney was not satisfied with going through the usual routine of recitations, but endeavored to quicken the thoughts and stir up the energies of his pupils. For example, he laid aside the reading books that had been in use and substituted copies of a popular horticultural journal, and soon there was great emulation among the boys in cultivating the ground about the academy. The catalogue for the year ending October 3, 1832, gives the names of eighty-five boys and fifty-three girls as pupils, and says: "During the past year the school has been under the direction of Messrs. Barney and Fay, whose exertions have given universal satisfaction, and the success with which they have conducted the institution gives assurance of their ability to discharge the important duties which devolve upon their station. No one who has witnessed the improvement of the students, under their charge, can for a moment doubt the utility of the system they have adopted in giving instruction. It is one which requires the student to bring into

full exercise his reasoning powers, and instead of being the idle recipient of knowledge to become the active communicator. As far as practicable the system of reciting by questions and answers, and which makes a recitation little else than a series of affirmatives and negatives, is abandoned, and for it is substituted the analytic method, which requires the scholar to investigate and arrange the subject of his studies so as to give it a recitation as far as possible in his own language." Familiar as such methods of teaching are to many readers of these pages, they indicated at that early day an earnest and progressive spirit on the part of Mr. Barney. His religious character was manifested in the devotional exercises with which he opened the daily sessions of his school. He also studied the character of every pupil, and inspired each with an ambition to make the most of life. The summer before his death, as the writer of these pages was riding with him along the beautiful shore of Chautauqua Lake, to which he had resorted to recuperate the health of himself and Mrs. Barney, he related how a few years ago a gentleman of character and influence approached him in a Southern hotel and asked him if his name was Eliam E. Barney. Assured that it was, he threw his arms about

his neck, and said: "Mr. Barney, I owe all I am to you. Do you not remember that when you taught school in New York State, there was one boy on the front row whom everybody thought was stupid—who supposed himself to be a fool? You watched him, you sat down beside him, you made him believe he could be something after all; and to-day he is permitted to express his gratitude." Many such precious acknowledgments was Mr. Barney permitted to receive during his life. At Lowville, as afterwards throughout his whole career, he manifested a special interest in poor boys who were struggling to get an education, and he took delight in devising various little plans by which such might be put in the way of earning enough to pay their board in neighboring families while they pursued their studies in his school. Under date of March 18, 1833, he wrote in answer to an application from a friend concerning a boy of this kind:

"Be assured, I feel all the interest in your protege you would wish or he desire. If he is what I think he may be, and indeed must be to have enlisted you so earnestly in his behalf, he shall not want for friends to assist him in ascending the hill of science. Assure him that, though its sides may at first appear rugged and the ascent laborious, if he

but perseveres with untiring assiduity he will presently find it only a gentle acclivity, 'so smooth, so soft, so green, so full of goodly prospects and melodious sounds on every side, that the harp of Orpheus was not more charming.' I am almost confident I could form plans for one or two more boys of the class I think this to be. Therefore, if you know of more do not hesitate to send me word; but be sure that they are diamonds of the first water, such as will repay the trouble of removing the rubbish from the sparkling brilliant. Only go on to encourage merit and genius when possessed by obscurity and poverty; and though only—

"'Di tibi * et mens sibi conscia recti * praemia ferent;'

Yet

"'In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet;
Semper honos nomenque tuum landesque manebunt.'"

Here we have the enthusiasm of the classical teacher as well as the sympathies of a warm heart. In another letter, written about the same time, he indulges playfully in a vision of a large estate and an elegant mansion, all the work on which should be performed by indigent students, who should spend two or three hours per day in labor and the rest in study, under his gratuitous direction. He then adds: "O, if I envy any one, it is him who has the means to encourage and bring forward

merit and real worth when borne down by the trammels of ignorance, obscurity and oppression." His father had signed his notes for the money which he had borrowed to help him through the latter part of his college course, and he felt an obligation to remain at Lowville until he had earned enough to meet this indebtedness; but he had become much interested in accounts from Ohio, and was convinced that he could do more for his brothers and sisters, as well as for himself, if the family would move westward. He advised his father to sell out everything and to make the change, promising to follow himself as soon as he had paid off the debts. It required some determination for the parents to break the ties which bound them to the church and academy at Belleville, and many were the tears shed and the prayers offered by dear friends at their departure. When the time came for them to start in their own covered wagon, Eliam accompanied them a day or two upon the way, specially anxious on account of his mother, who was in delicate health, and who was severely ill upon the journey. The scene is remembered by his sister, when, cheerily bidding them to "push along and keep moving," he waved his adieu to the little caravan, and returned to his work of teaching. It was a journey of about two week's to their new

home at Auburn, Geauga County, in northern Ohio. They carried thither their devout habits and earnest testimony for Christ, illustrating there also that strong religious character which finds no reason for indifference in diminished religious privileges, but which proceeds by the help of God to create those privileges for its own comfort and the reformation of the community in which it dwells. Though at first they met with much opposition, they were soon influential in building up a small church of their own faith and order. Here, after a few months, Eliam joined them.

He was anxious now to find some situation in the State of Ohio, where he might teach school and be able to give still further help to the younger members of the family. Tarrying only for a short visit with them, he started out on horseback, and after visiting different places he came on to Granville, Ohio, where what is now Denison University had been lately established. There he was invited to fill, for a few months, the place of Prof. Drury, who had been appointed but had not yet arrived. This was in 1833, and was the commencement of the deep interest, which he always continued to feel in that seat of learning to which he afterwards became so large a benefactor. Rev. Muncier Jones, who was a student at Granville at that time, says:

"His classes were always anxious to meet him in the recitation room. He took more pains to make them understand the principles of what they were studying than any other teacher I ever recited to. At examinations his classes attracted many visitors. He had great tact, also, in searching out offenders. At one time a scurrilous paper had been written and tacked up in the hall, over which there arose a good deal of excitement. An excellent young man was charged with being the author, to which he pleaded not guilty. The excitement became so intense that recitations were suspended. R. G. Corwin and another student were sent to Zanesville to request the father of the accused to come and see that his son had fair play. He was then absent from home as the Representative of Muskingum county, so that the boys had to return without him. Mr. Barney, among the faculty, thought that perhaps the accused was not guilty, but kept it to himself. While at dinner he invited a student concerning whom he had suspicions to visit him in his study. Asking him if had seen the document, and obtaining an affirmative reply, he said: . . . .

"'Do you remember any of the matter contained in it?' When the student answered, 'I do;' he handed him a pen and said, 'Write down

what you can recollect.' He wrote a line or two, using the orthography of the document, which was bad. Then looking up, he caught his teacher's searching eye, began to tremble, dropped the pen, and confessed his guilt. The students were quickly convened. The faculty expressed their regret that the innocent one had been accused, and he was acquitted to the joy of all, but would undoubtedly have been sent away in disgrace, if it had not been for Mr. Barney. I remember, also, the interest he took in our literary society, the Zeta Phi Theta. He was always with us, and his presence was not only pleasant, but beneficial. We all loved him as a teacher and a brother."

To this testimony may be added another incident which illustrates the regard felt for him by the students. A few years afterward he was traveling from Dayton to Granville, in a carriage, to attend commencement. One of the horses died near Columbus, and it was a question how the journey could be finished. Going to the proprietor of a neighboring farm, he inquired if he could hire a horse to drive to Granville, and be trusted to return him. "Yes," said the man. "I will gladly let you take any horse I have." The secret of this unexpected kindness on the part of the strange farmer was discovered in the fact that he

had been one of Mr. Barney's pupils at College, and was happy to do anything for his esteemed instructor.

In seeking a permanent location, he had addressed letters to the postmasters of several towns in Ohio, inquiring if there were any openings for a teacher like himself in their respective communities. Mr. Cathcart, the postmaster at Dayton, was the only one who responded, and thither, therefore, he turned his steps when his engagement at Granville terminated. He found that the employment of a principal for the Dayton Academy, which stood on the ground now occupied by the High School, was under consideration by the trustees. There was another applicant for the position, to whom it was supposed it would be given, and Mr. Barney was about concluding to go to some other place, when it was proposed that the two young men should each make a statement to the trustees as to the method in which the school should be conducted. The result was that Mr. Barney was heartily elected. He was to have the use of the Academy free of rent, but was to assume all the financial risks of the school. He at once sent for his younger brother, Mr. Elijah G. Barney, who was teaching school in Kentucky, and for his sister, Miss Sarah C. Barney, who had been with him a short time

at Granville. These became his assistant teachers. Up to that time only the rude, primitive methods of instruction had prevailed in Dayton, as in most places in the west. The new principal, wide-awake, intensely earnest and ambitious, at once introduced changes; especially the analytic form of instruction, the study of mental arithmetic, and the writing of compositions. Single seats were put in place of the old long benches, the pupils were appealed to with motives of self-respect and personal honor, and the utmost thoroughness was required in the rudiments of every study. Boys who were reading Virgil found themselves kindly put back into the Latin Grammar for a time, and no pupil was allowed to proceed without understanding the ground already traversed. His scholars stood somewhat in awe of his dignity and strictness, but he never failed to gain their respect, if not their affection. Such was the difficulty of escaping his observation when they were in mischief, that some attributed to him the power of seeing out of the back of his head. The secret of this was that he could indeed see what was nearly behind him by the reflection of the light from the sides of the dark, double spectacles which, on account of the weakness of his eyes, he was at that time compelled to wear. Following

some of his own practices at Lowville, he subscribed for horticultural journals, used these in reading classes, and thus awakened in the scholars an interest in trees and flowers. On Saturdays he would go the woods with the boys and bring back trees, which were planted around the academy, each boy having his own to tend and watch; while to the girls were allotted flower beds, which they cultivated. The parents of the pupils soon observed that the Academy had become something more than the place of literary tasks; it was the centre, rather, of the liveliest enjoyments of their children, and Mr. Barney was the master spirit who directed their thoughts at home, as well as at school. The school began with nine pupils, but each of the three teachers taught the full number of hours every day, and such were the amount and vigor of the instruction given that the reputation of the Academy spread, and the numbers rapidly increased. Mr. Elijah Barney, referring to those early days of the school, writes: "I arrived on the Saturday of the second week of the session, having a glowing idea of the Academy that could afford profitable employment to three teachers at such liberal salaries as he had offered to our sister Sarah and myself. On Monday these were much dampened by meeting in the school-room only

thirteen scholars all told. At noon, going to dinner, I asked my brother why he had sent for me, saying: The school is too small to pay the board of three of us. He replied cheerily: 'Never fear, my brother, we will punch so much learning into the heads of the pupils we have, that all the world will rush in to obtain a part of it.' At first there was some prejudice because we were 'Yankees,' very few of whom had then settled in Dayton. But each week brought accessions of pupils, until we all had our hands full. The term which had begun with nine pupils, ended with eighty-five. The beginning of the second term brought more than two hundred, and thenceforward the success of the school was assured." Among his first pupils the names of Wilbur Conover, Robert R. Steele, John F. Edgar, Rufus King, David Morrison, William Bomberger, Henry Steele, Emery O. Green, S. M. Sullivan, Frederick Snyder, Orsimus Osgood, George Houck, and David Houck have been mentioned to the writer. Judge Daniel A. Haynes had been his pupil at Sand Lake and Lowville. To these might be added many others equally honorable, including the names of several ladies who now preside in homes of intelligence and influence. It was Mr. Barney's privilege to live to see around him, in

the career of many of his younger fellow-citizens, beneficent results of his own instructions; and although the old Academy is gone, it and the master who taught there will have a place in the grateful memories of many hearts forever. As an illustration of his firmness and kindness in discipline, the following is said to have been related by himself in the latter part of his life. The writer is unable to learn whether it occurred at Lowville, or at Dayton: One of the boys had been guilty of some outrageous conduct, and the case called for severe punishment. Detaining him alone (as was always his custom in such cases), Mr. Barney explained the necessity of what he was about to do, and proceeded to inflict the penalty. But the boy was obstinate, and would not relent. Not wishing to be cruel by the prolongation of severity, the teacher finally said: "I see that my whipping you has done you no good. It is a trial to me to hurt you, and I shall carry it no farther. But the laws of the school must be vindicated, and more suffering must be inflicted. So now you may take the rod and continue the punishment upon me." It was enough. The proud heart of the refractory pupil melted. "I had no trouble afterwards with that boy," said Mr. Barney to the person to whom he related the story.

The school grew so rapidly that after the first year another assistant was needed; so his sister, Miss Mary G. Barney, was sent for to come from her home in northern Ohio, where she was living with her parents. Some time afterwards Miss Harriet Barney, also, was added to the list of instructors, while their younger brother, Benjamin, came as a pupil. With each one of the family associated with him in giving instruction, he thoughtfully opened a business account, thus fostering their self-respect and developing their personal character. Never were brothers and sisters bound together by closer ties of affection, and never did brothers and sisters work together as teachers with heartier unanimity or more manifest success. Their wisdom in dealing with youthful minds may have been inherited from their mother, whose parting advice to them, as one by one they left home to engage in teaching, is worth recording as a hint to all in that profession: "Remember," she said, "three things: first, never punish a child when you are angry; second, never punish a child in the presence of others; third, never punish a child without first trying the rod on your own hand." So large a portion of the family were now in Dayton that after two or three years the parents came to make them a visit, accompanied

by their youngest daughter, who had remained with them. After their arrival the mother's health became so feeble that it was decided she could not return to Auburn. So the father sold out his farm there, and purchased one for his home near Dayton. A portion of the land has since become known as Embury Park. The change in climate did not prove to be favorable to his health, and the infirmities of age were increased by a severe and prolonged sickness. He was soon afflicted, also, by the loss of his wife, who died in 1845. His own life was prolonged for fourteen years after, a part of which time he spent with his youngest daughter in Iowa, but his last days were passed in Dayton, where his venerable appearance and Christian zeal are well remembered. Meeting friends in the street, he was in the habit of adding an inquiry after their spiritual condition to the usual one regarding their health, and his pastor, Rev. Samson Talbot—afterwards President of Denison University—honored him as an earnest helper. It was in the relations of son and brother that the subject of our sketch showed some of his most beautiful traits. His solicitude for his parents in their last days was in keeping with his affectionate treatment of them from boyhood. When burdened with the cares of his

school, he would often go out to the farm and would put his hand to the hardest kind of work in order to relieve some anxiety which he saw resting on his father's mind, and it is remembered how once on a dark night he waded across the Miami river, that he might stand at his father's bedside. To the end of his life he was generous and thoughtful in his attentions to his brothers and sisters. Two brothers and two sisters survive him.

Soon after he took the Dayton Academy he was married to Miss Julia Smith, who has been mentioned before in this narrative as his assistant teacher in the academy at Lowville. She was the daughter of Major Dudley Smith, of Galway, New York. In early life she had become a follower of Christ, and had been obliged for the sake of her religious profession to meet some trials, which she had borne with decision and fidelity. She first became acquainted with Mr. Barney when the latter, during his college vacation, was visiting among her friends, and their subsequent association together as congenial instructors had developed into a bond of affection. They were married at Buffalo, New York, Oct. 10, 1834. The vacation of the academy was too short to permit the bridegroom, in those days of slow traveling, to make a journey farther

East, and the bride could have as far as Buffalo the escort of her brother, who was on his way home to Detroit. A storm on the lake prevented Mr. Barney's arrival until a day after he was expected, and it was on Friday that the ceremony took place, at the house of Rev. Dr. Lord, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, the Baptist minister being absent from home. Owing to these circumstances, Mr. Barney was afterwards wont jocosely to remark that Friday was his lucky day, for on that day he had been "married by the Lord." The young couple went to Auburn, where Mr. Barney's parents were then residing, and spent the Sunday, and then came on by stage to Dayton. At first they boarded at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Mrs. Barney taking her place among the assistant teachers of the academy, and co-operating with her husband in all his earnest work. Afterwards they kept house on Ludlow street, opposite the Third Presbyterian Church, and then on Second, between Ludlow and Wilkinson, until they moved into the Cooper Seminary.

Though principal of a private school, Mr. Barney did not selfishly limit his interest as a citizen to it, but took a lively interest in the establishment of public schools in Dayton, which may be said to date from 1838. From an historical sketch of the

schools, prepared by Robert N. Steele, Esq., we learn that in that year "it was provided by law that a special meeting might be called after twenty days' notice, stating an intention to propose a school-house tax, at which a majority of the voters present, being householders, were authorized to determine by vote upon the erection of a school-house, and how much money should be raised for such a purpose. Legal notice was given, and a public meeting assembled in the church which formerly stood upon Main street, between First and Water streets. Strenuous opposition was made to the levy of the tax by a few citizens, but, after a heated discussion, the measure was carried by a large majority. The amount to be raised was fixed at $6,000, and it was resolved to build two school-houses—one in the eastern and one in the western part of the city. The opposition did not end with the meeting, and an injunction was applied for to prevent the levy of the tax. It was believed that it could not be proved that the law had been complied with in giving notice of the meeting. This had been anticipated by Mr. E. E. Barney, who had taken the precaution to post the notices in person, and, accompanied by a friend, had visited them from time to time to see that they were not removed. The injunction was not granted, and the

houses were built on the sites now occupied by the second and fourth district schools."

In 1839, he resigned his position as principal of the Dayton Academy. He had thus far had the building free of rent, and had succeeded in making his school pecuniarily profitable. He had made so many improvements at his own expense, and had devoted himself to his work so thoroughly, that he felt that he was entitled to enjoy all the results that were accruing. With this view the trustees did not agree, and insisted that he should now begin to pay rent. He had too much independence of character to allow his own convictions of right and privilege to be overborne. Retiring, therefore, from his connection with them, he opened a school first at his own house, and then, after a few months, at the corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets in the basement of what was then the Baptist Church, but which has since become the Jewish Synagogue. Many of his pupils at the academy followed him; and here, also, he was successful for about two years, at the close of which symptoms of failing health warned him to seek a different occupation. Giving up his school, he purchased a sawmill on Wayne street, where he was engaged in business about two years and a half. It was a remarkable feature of his history that one so eminently skill-

ful and popular in a literary pursuit could change to a commercial employment with no diminution of either earnestness, ability or achievement. This was noticeable at the time of which we now speak, as well as at a later period in his life. It was currently predicted that he would lose his money faster than he had made it. But those who thus prophesied, knew very little of the man. Soon a different opinion began to prevail, and the remark was heard: "That is the first school teacher I ever saw who knew how to do business." He expended six hundred dollars on a new water-wheel. When this was completed, and the machinery in good condition, he took personal charge of the purchase of logs and the care and sale of the lumber. Many times he left Dayton on horseback after four o'clock in the afternoon, and rode to Troy or to Piqua, stopping to measure and accept logs on the way. After spending a few hours with his brother at Piqua, while his horse was resting and feeding, he would ride back during the same night to Dayton, so as to be ready for business at the mill in the morning. Under such intense labor, it is not strange that his new occupation did not establish his health.

In 1844, he was attacked with a hemorrhage, supposed at the time to be from the lungs. He

was obliged to drop his business, and, in considerable depression of spirits, consented to make a journey to the South. It was indeed a great trial to him. Such had been the drafts upon him that he had not yet been able to lay up much money, and his wife and four young children needed his presence. For the gratification of his family, he stopped a few days in Cincinnati, and had his portrait painted by Mr. Charles Soule; then he went by the way of the river to New Orleans. He seems to have had grave doubts of his recovery, and his letters written at that time contain not only descriptive scenes and incidents along the route, but expressions of his religious experiences and hopes, and touching messages of love and counsel to all his children. Here and there, an eloquent paragraph gives utterance to his meditations. We quote a single one, which may be taken as characteristic of the man in his loftier moods. "Remember," he says, "how noble the destiny of that mother who fully appreciates and discharges the high responsibility of her station. Who without admiration can reflect upon the character and conduct of a well-educated matron opening her mouth with wisdom, and the law of kindness on her lips, rearing her family and educating them to all that is virtuous and amiable? Did man ever

earn more worthily a monument? When and where did he live, and what was his name? The mother of the prophet Samuel, Cornelia of Rome, whose children were her jewels, the mother of Doddridge and the mother of Washington, of a meek and lowly spirit never aspiring to fame, have secured monuments more enduring than brazen columns. Faithful mothers will rise to immortal honors when the names of millions called heroes, and worshiped as gods, shall be consigned to everlasting shame. The last conflagration, which will melt down the lofty pillars of Trajan and Napoleon, will only exhibit in yet more glorious light the virtues of their untiring love and the trophies of their anxieties and toils. Let them be cheered with the thought that they produce impressions that naught on earth can efface, and stamp on the cradle what will exist beyond the grave, and be legible in eternity."

He had intended to cross the Gulf of Mexico, but physicians in New Orleans dissuaded him from a sea voyage, and he returned, after a short time, to Dayton. It was evident that he had been benefited by the trip. Another, taken not long after, in company with his wife to the East, where they spent some weeks in visiting old scenes, confirmed the hopes of many friends for his restoration to health;

and, though he was ever afterwards troubled with a strange and persistent cough, his life was prolonged for thirty-six years, during which much of his strongest and best work was accomplished.

It was in 1844 that several of the citizens of Dayton subscribed money for the establishment of a school for the thorough education of their daughters. The estate of Mr. Daniel C. Cooper, the early proprietor of Dayton, gave the land for the purpose on First street, between Wilkinson and Perry. The substantial building, which is still used for a similar purpose, was then erected, and the institution became known as the Cooper Seminary. The first trustees were Samuel Forrer, Edward W. Davies, Robert C. Schenck, J. D. Phillips, Robert W. Steele, and Richard Green. Some of those most interested in the project had been Mr. Barney's pupils in the old academy, and when the question arose who should be the principal of the new seminary, their minds at once turned to him, and he was urged to accept the appointment. His heart was too much enlisted in the work of education for him to refuse, so he began at once to engage his assistants, and the new building was fitted up under his direction. He interested citizens also to contribute money for the purchase of a library for the school, with maps, charts, and "full sets

of apparatus for illustration in the several sciences," including a nine-inch reflecting telescope. He carried into the enterprise all the enthusiasm and thoroughness which had before characterized him as a teacher. He was determined to make the seminary one of the highest character, and how well he succeeded from the outset is evidenced by the number of recorded pupils, the testimony of examining committees, and the widespread reputation of the institution. He became known as one of the most accomplished educators in the West. It is true that in Dayton he had little competition to contend with in the work of higher education. The public schools had not been begun till 1838, the old academy had lost its vitality, and the high school was not started till 1850. But every witness shows that his success was owing far more to the strength of his instructions and management than to the clearness of the field. Before undertaking the work, he had assured himself of the important co-operation of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. E. Stevens, who had been the principal of the academy at Painesville, Ohio, and of Mrs. Stevens, who, as Miss Harriet Barney, had formerly been an efficient teacher in the Dayton Academy. Mr. Stevens instructed classes in the higher Latin and mathematics, and Mrs. Stevens

taught the arithmetic, algebra and botany. To these might be added the names of fifteen or eighteen teachers, who for longer or shorter periods during the time that he was principal were associated with him as assistants. Those who taught more than a single year were Miss Caroline A. Cathcart, Miss Sarah J. Comstock, Miss Eliza S. Shaw, Mr. James Turpin, Miss Eleanor Odlin and Miss Anna E. Lapham.

The school opened in September, 1845. The catalogue shows for that year the names of one hundred and seventy-four young ladies as pupils. Most of these were residents of Dayton, but several were from other places. Of the latter, fourteen the first quarter became members of the family of the principal, who resided within the building. Afterwards, the boarders were fully three times as many. This imposed a great care upon Mrs. Barney, who took the entire charge of the housekeeping; and it should be added that her great energy and watchfulness in this department contributed largely to the popularity and success of the institution. The young ladies were made to feel at home under the seminary roof, and every thing reasonable and kind was done for their happiness. The regular curriculum extended over four years, and embraced a careful selection of

studies. "We believe," says the circular for 1846, probably prepared by Mr. Barney himself, "that a pupil should not leave a study, not only till the subject be understood, but till the further step be attained of being able to explain it with clearness and facility. To aid in accomplishing this, we fix in the mind of each pupil the certain expectation of a severe critical and thorough examination. The only way to fix this is to have it actually accomplished. In order to do this most effectually, instead of a general examination, at the close of the term, whenever any class has gone carefully through with a study and thoroughly reviewed it, such of them as we think are prepared to sustain a rigid examination are subjected to that test before a Committee appointed by the Trustees for that purpose. Not less than half a day, and frequently a whole day or more is occupied in the examination. Those who are found to be sufficiently familiar with the study receive a certificate signed by the Committee." Ten such certificates are printed with the circular from which we quote. That of the following year says: "Those who dislike to study or are unwilling to comply cheerfully with all school regulations, or who go to school merely because they are sent, will do well to seek some other place in which to idle their time away. We

wish only such to attend as are desirous to make rapid improvement and determined to apply themselves closely to study." This was reiterated from year to year and was the spirit which guided all his administration. Many are living who are thankful to him for this insistence upon thoroughness in all that was attempted. Whoever will take the pains to read over the long lists of pupils in those days, will be impressed by the large part he took in molding the characters of prominent families in Dayton. Many had occasion to say what one is reported to have declared: "Mr. Barney, I sent my daughter to you to learn literature and science, and you have also instilled into her mind habits of business accuracy and conscientiousness." Ladies educated by him are scattered throughout our country, and in foreign lands some are carrying out his instructions in earnest lives.

As the five years for which he took the Seminary drew to a close, his mind began to turn again towards business. Mr. Ebenezer Thresher, who, coming to Dayton as an invalid, purchased the saw mill of Mr. Barney in the fall of 1845, and had since regained his health, proposed the formation of a copartnership for carrying on a manufacturing business, upon land which Mr. Thresher had purchased of the Cooper estate on the north-eastern

border of the city. After deliberation Mr. Barney acceded to the proposition. They were not certain at first what they would manufacture, but after Mr. Thresher had made a visit of investigation to the East, it was decided to make railroad cars the chief product of their industry. There were then no railroads finished to Dayton, but one connecting the city with Springfield was in process of grading, and there was reason to believe that the future demand for cars would warrant the building of a factory. The first building was erected at the beginning of 1850, Mr. Thresher giving his personal attention to the business and making first agricultural implements and afterwards railroad cars. The first car built was shipped to Lafayette, Ind. by way of canals and the Ohio river. Mr. Barney was a partner from the outset, but it was agreed that at first he should be only a silent one, as the Seminary had a claim to the whole of his attention. When the five years of his agreement with the trustees had expired they were anxious that he should continue longer, and he did so for one year, during which also he supervised the building of a home for himself opposite to the Seminary grounds. When the house was completed he moved into it, and it continued to be his residence until his death. It was pleasant for him thus to remain near to the

scene of his last labors as a teacher, and in the subsequent history of the Seminary he always felt an interest. To him and his household it was connected with but one sad association. There, in 1848, his little daughter, Maria Theresa, six years of age, had died, the only one of his immediate family who preceded him to the other world.

At the time of his giving up the Seminary, in 1851, his silent partnership with Mr. Thresher in the manufacturing business became an active one. Their capital at the outset was ten thousand dollars, of which they had each contributed one-half. Both were men who had given their attention chiefly to professional life, one as a minister and educational agent, the other as a teacher, and some might have prophesied that they would not succeed in manufacturing, but such were their strict attention to business and prudent management that their work grew and prospered. Their cars became known for the excellence of their material and workmanship. In 1854, Mr. Thresher, who with Mr. Barney's help had founded the factory, was obliged, by failing health, to sell out his interest to Mr. Caleb Parker, who had come from Massachusetts, and whose habits of close application, prudence, and carefulness of details, made him a valued associate in the business. For ten years the factory was

carried on under the firm name of Barney, Parker & Co. During this period their facilities were increased, and their sales were widely extended over the North-west, West, and South. It was inevitable that the financial crisis of 1857, which brought disaster to many strong houses, should bring embarrassments to a firm engaged in manufacturing railroad cars. But strict integrity and good management soon brought them out of their trials and made them stronger than before. In 1864, Mr. Parker disposed of his interest to Mr. Preserved Smith, who also proved to be a most congenial partner. For three years, the firm was then known as Barney, Smith & Co.; but in 1867 they took out articles of incorporation under the laws of Ohio assuming the name of "The Barney and Smith Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio," since which time they have been steadily enlarging their business, erecting new and more commodious brick buildings and increasing their apparatus by greatly improved machinery. The visitor to the works, as they are at the present time, can not fail to be impressed by their extent and the amount of pains-taking labor which is there employed. Every kind of car, from the common platform to the most luxurious drawing room or sleeper, is turned out by skillful workmen, and the rapidity

with which large contracts can be filled has often occasioned surprise. The blacksmith shop, with its many forges; the large machine shop, with its complicated and beautiful appliances for working iron economically; the foundry, that can turn out one hundred and forty wheels a day; the two buildings of fine machinery for cabinet work; the separate shops for putting together the trucks, the freight cars, the passenger cars, or for painting them—all filled with work in different stages of progress, and populous with men laboring together with exact system and precision—form a little world of industry and of wonderful interest to a thoughtful mind. Two large engines furnish the motive power, wire ropes transmitting it to the various buildings. Such are the facilities for drying and working lumber that freight cars have been delivered, ready for use, in a few weeks only after the wood composing them was growing in the forest; but to keep available material for every kind of work, the Company has an extensive yard, with a railroad through the center, wherein is piled lumber for two hundred and fifty passenger cars and one thousand freight cars—the usual stock carried amounting to nine million feet. The factory, with its appurtenances, covers twenty-eight acres of ground, and the capital stock now amounts to

seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At Mr. Barney's death the number of employes was over a thousand, and large contracts promised them continued occupation. To the prosperity of the city of Dayton so large a manufacturing establishment has been an important aid, and many hundred families have looked to it as the source of their living. It is safe to say, that throughout the country, the name of the firm has become known as associated with strict integrity, thoroughness and enterprise.

This description of the Car Works introduces us to Mr. Barney's characteristics as a business man. Of course, he was often indebted to the prudent counsel of the partners with whom it was his privilege to be connected, and to the faithful co-operation of experienced men who were intrusted with the different departments. But for many years he was at the head of the establishment, and to his personal traits its growth and reputation were largely owing. Except when he was traveling for the business—and a large portion of his time was thus occupied, sleeping cars furnishing him his rest as he traversed wide sections of country—he was wont to be at the factory from early morning till the whistle sounded at night. He was conscientious, laborious, and watchful in the extreme. He not only superintended subordinates but seemed to

keep his eye with wonderful particularity on the innumerable details of the work. His presence and impress were everywhere. In the factory his was the living spirit among the wheels. He had the decision, the power, the control of an imperial commander. Each employe must come promptly up to the terms of his engagement and fulfill it; for the last hour of his day's work was the company's profit, the other hours were necessary to earn his wages. Any form of ill behavior was reprimanded no matter upon whom the censure might fall. No work must be turned out that was not the very best. Employes at first, like some other people, took his strongly marked visage, his strictness, his positive judgments and peremptory answers, for sternness. Sometimes his replies to those who sought his counsel would be brief, and he would seem to be absorbed in something else. He would even at times disregard those little courtesies which make men seem approachable. But if the matter was really one that required his help, the applicant would find in a day or two that Mr. Barney had thought it all over and had some plan to suggest or some relief to offer. He threw men upon their own resources to develop them, and then reached out his hand to keep them from falling. They who came to know him well found out

that no one could have a kinder heart or be more ready to help those in trouble. If any worthy employe became overwhelmed with misfortunes, his sympathies and assistance were generously given. His interest for the true welfare of the men is well illustrated by the plan he devised to encourage them in saving up a portion of their earnings. A circular, showing by statistics and carefully collected incidents the great results that may accrue from small savings, is put into the hands of each employe, and the Company agrees to receive from him deposits on pay-days in sums not less than one dollar. Upon these deposits interest is allowed at six per cent, which is credited annually and draws interest afterwards. Each depositor is furnished with a book similar to those used by savings banks. In accordance with this arrangement, considerable sums have accumulated in the hands of the Company to the credit of certain workmen, and money that might otherwise have been squandered has been saved to wise purposes. By such methods he secured the attachment of good and thoughtful mechanics and made them satisfied with their positions. He had a remarkably clear and precise mind, and could state a perplexing question in business so as to unravel it. This was not only of great advantage to him

and to the company, but it won for him compliments from railroad managers and others with whom he dealt. He had the gratification of seeing his sons associated with him in the same business. The eldest, Eugene J. Barney, has been for some time the superintendent and vice-president of the factory. Edward E. Barney has been the assistant superintendent. Col. James D. Platt, Mr. Barney's son-in-law, is the treasurer; and Albert C. Barney is a director. Mr. A. E. Stevens, who was associated with him when he was principal of the Cooper Seminary, has also been with him in the factory almost from the first. Into the hands of these and others he was able largely to consign the care of the business when ill health began to encroach upon his strength. Long may his example and influence continue to inspire the whole establishment!

In addition to the Car Works, Mr. Barney was interested in several business enterprises. He was vice-president and a valued director of the Second National Bank of Dayton. He was, also, a director of the Wisconsin Central railroad. He was president of the Cooper Hydraulic Company, of Dayton. He was never an aspirant for political office, but was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his city or country. In this connection,

the following correspondence from the Dayton Journal, published soon after his decease, may be of interest:

To the Editor of the Journal.

The following letter from the late E. E. Barney, as will be observed, is in reference to a communication I had the honor to address to you on the 27th of October last. Although brief in words, and mainly of personal significance, it is yet pregnant with sound, wholesome, and patriotic utterances. As an incident in the life of one of the most prominent, enterprising, and successful of our citizens, it has occurred to me that the publication of the sentiments contained in the letter would not only be of interest to the public, but especially so to the many personal friends of the deceased.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FITCH.

DAYTON, O., October 28, 1880.

Col. D. G. Fitch:

DEAR SIR:—I read with much interest your letter in yesterday's JOURNAL—the more so, as I cast my first vote for Jackson in 1828, though, for what seemed to me to be good and sufficient reasons, I subsequently changed my views.

I sympathize most heartily with you in surprise and regret that the democratic party should, for a moment, give the least encouragement to the greenback notions. Time was when the phrase, "time-

honored principles of the Democracy," was not all a "glittering generality." Gold and silver were the only measures of value. They, and they only, were money. Bank bills, as long as they could be exchanged at will, at par, for gold and silver, were as good and more convenient, but they were the representatives of and not money.

With you, I deem the present banking system incomparably the best we have ever had. As proof, for the last sixteen years $350,000,000 of national bank currency have been held in circulation by every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the land; and the least fraction of the first dollar has yet to be lost by any one. The perfection, preservation, and perpetuation of such a system may well redound to the credit of any party.

So long as the republican party shall remain "the party of progress and safety," I shall be pleased to unite with you in its support.

Very respectfully,

E. E. BARNEY.

His thoughtful public spirit and disposition to propose improvements were not limited to matters which he himself might live to see fulfilled. This is well illustrated by his wide-spread influence for the cultivation of the catalpa tree for timber. A few years before his death he became greatly interested in gathering testimony as to the

rapidity of its growth and its remarkable durability. The publication of the facts he learned led to to still further information. Persons in different parts of the country wrote to him items within their knowledge, and some forwarded to him posts of catalpa, which, according to reliable witnesses, had been in the ground for many years, and still were in good condition. He wrote a series of articles to THE RAILWAY AGE, and also articles to other papers, advocating the cultivation of this tree by railroad companies along their lines, and by others, especially for railroad ties. He subjected the wood to great pressure, and published the degree of its resistance as compared to other woods of well-known utility. He pursued, also, investigations as to the best method of planting, and took measures to secure the preservation of seed, and its sale to a large number of cultivators in different parts of the country. He was greatly encouraged and aided in this matter by Dr. John A. Warder, President of the Ohio Horticultural Society and of the American Forestry Association; by Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Botanic Garden and Arnold Arboretum, of Harvard University; by Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, Illinois, and by many others. The American Agriculturist, The Monthly Gardener and Horticulturist, The Cultivator and Country

Gentleman, The Prairie Farmer, The Scientific American, The National Car Builder, The Ohio Farmer, and The New York Tribune, besides The Railway Age, published articles commending the matter to public attention. He put together, in a pamphlet, the facts collected, and through the notices made of this pamphlet and the articles on catalpa published in periodicals, attention was awakened on this subject to such an extent that he received letters of inquiry from every State and Territory in the Union, amounting, in the aggregate, to thousands; also, from England, South Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. He soon after published another pamphlet giving additional information, and the result of his agitation of the subject has been that millions of catalpa seeds have been carefully planted and large nurseries of the young trees are now watched with interest by practical and far-seeing men. Since his death, inquiries have continued to pour in for the pamphlets and information regarding the purchase of seed. If he who makes two blades of grass to grow where before there was only one, is worthy of special commendation, surely Mr. Barney's valuable contributions to economical arboriculture should not pass unrecorded.

In various ways he endeavored to benefit the

world in which he lived, and he never sought honor and praise from his fellow men. There were not wanting, however, those disposed to recognize his attainments. With reference to his work as a prominent educator for several years, and his life-long patronage of Christian learning, Denison University, in 1879, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In his relations to others he was generally a man of few words. The numerous cares which he was called to bear in early youth, as well as through all his life, seem to have given to him an air of serious thoughtfulness, which could sometimes be broken only by bold playfulness on the part of those who were intimate with him. He would become so absorbed in one train of thought that he would seem unconscious of everything about him. At such times he would pass friends on the street without recognizing them, and he laughingly related how, on one such occasion, he was unable to tell his own name when he was suddenly asked to give it. But at times, among business friends, and especially in genial society, his naturally social spirit would assert itself, and his words would then pour out in warm pictures of his imagination or in enthusiastic exhortations which were like the rivers that flow down from the melting snows in

Spring. Those who were with him at such times, learned to love him as a great and noble friend. The same alternations of taciturnity and affectionate freedom characterized his intercourse with his own family. He never left them in doubt of the principles which he held, of his true affection for them, or of the course in life which he wished them to take; but some may think that it would have been better for himself, that it would often have eased the burden of his anxieties, if he had been more regularly communicative of what was passing in his mind. He was not accustomed to unbosom the processes of his thinking until his conclusions had been reached; but who could complain of this, since he made up for those periods of reserve by such positive demonstrations.

Turn we now to another aspect of Mr. Barney's life. No sketch of his character could be complete which did not emphasize the *religious* element that entered into it. From the beginning to the end of his career this lay at the foundation of his principles. We have already spoken of his early conversion and of his profession of faith in Christ. When he came to the city of Dayton, in 1834, he found the Baptist Church a feeble little company of about a dozen members. They had no house of worship, and were unable to support a pastor. A young

man just through with his own struggle for an education, and with brothers and sisters looking to him for help, assuming financial risk in the establishment of a school that solicited public patronage—there seemed to be every worldly reason why he should comply with kind invitations given him to identify himself with some one of the older and influential congregations. But he was a Baptist, as he was everything else he professed to be, from the force of personal conviction; and with the little feeble band he at once cast in his lot. Of course, he became a leader among them. Arrangements were made to hold prayer meetings in one of the unoccupied rooms of the academy. There were, at first, not more than five or six persons in attendance, but the number so increased that arrangements were made to have preaching once a month, and at the end of the year a plan was adopted for preaching every Sabbath. A rented church was used for about two years, when a house of worship was erected at the corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets.

In the midst of his duties, as principal of the old Dayton Academy, he found opportunities to co-operate with his pastor, and in a revival which occurred during the pastorate of Rev. Martin E. Cook, his positive influence was helpful to the

conversion of several of his pupils. Firm in his convictions of truth, consistent in his daily conversation, and earnest, especially at times, in his devotion, he was known and felt, in all the relations of his life, as a Christian man. In his family the altar of prayer was not neglected. In his business his religion was not forgotten. His correspondence contains many expressions of his spiritual experience and his sense of obligation to Christ as his Lord and Savior. In every calling of a pastor, in every enterprise of building or improving houses of worship for the Baptists in Dayton, at every season of special interest or advancement in the cause, he was found in the front rank of workers. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school; from 1842 he was one of the deacons of the church, and for a long time the senior officer. His place in his pew, twice on the Sabbath, was never vacant, except in cases of sickness or absence from home; and, until extreme feebleness prevented, he was habitually at the prayer meeting. He was at church within three or four weeks before his death, when the infirmities of his disease rendered it extremely difficult for him to come up the stairs. The hospitalities of his home were ever open to ministers of the gospel and others who represented different departments

of Christian work. Of the weekly religious papers he was an interested reader; and, though he was especially attached to his own denomination, his catholic sympathies reached out towards every great movement of educational or religious reform. He was one upon whose support in good movements his pastors could always rely. Now, by some considerate suggestion, and then, by some thoughtful gift, he would delicately express his kindness to them. The present pastor, looking back to the time, nearly fourteen years ago, when he spent under Mr. Barney's roof his first night in Dayton, and recalling many tokens of his sympathy and affection since, may be permitted here to express his own feeling of personal bereavement in the loss of such a paternal counselor, inspiring helper, and beloved friend. Next to his family, and the cause of religion at large, the church was first in his affections. As he had been himself a large part of its history, he delighted in all its fellowship and work, and prayed for its perpetual usefulness. In his personal religious meditations, he delighted in selecting and dwelling upon special passages of the Word of God; when he was with his brethren in the church he would often speak of such passages with enthusiasm. From the small band with whom he identified himself on his first arrival in Dayton,

he was permitted to witness the growth of three congregations of the Baptist faith exerting a wide influence; and one of his later benefactions was the subscription of a large sum for the building of a new house of worship in the center of the city.

Beginning to give money liberally out of his poverty when he was a young man, he continued to do so, in ever increasing sums, as he was prospered, even to the last. Not only were the First Church and the other Baptist churches in Dayton largely built up, in their outward prosperity, by his pecuniary help, but he gave by hundreds and thousands to missionary work in the United States and in foreign lands. No person presenting a real good cause ever found in him an uninterested listener, and few such were obliged to leave him without generous subscriptions. He would not give recklessly or from mere sentiment. It was a matter of principle with him. Unlike most men, he laid his plans to give and to give so that his giving might induce others to be liberal also.

About the time when he was beginning to attain large success in his business, he remarked, in substance, to a friend: "Some Christian men are prospered and do not increase their benevolence in the same proportion. It is very hard for a man to do that. It goes against human nature. But I want

to guard against such narrowness, and to have some large amount of stock in good things." On one occasion he agreed to give the second half of a sum that was needed. The applicant went away and tried to raise the first half, but, disappointed in his efforts, came back to see what Mr. Barney would do. "You have not fulfilled the condition," he said, in apparent sternness, "I am, therefore, under no obligation." Then, taking out a sum of money sufficient to make up the first half of the amount, he said: "There, take that. Now you have made up the first half; and I am obligated to put down my name for the rest"—which he proceeded to do. Similar instances could be recalled by many. The building of new houses of worship, in different localities, was one of the many forms into which his gifts flowed. In the city of Toledo, where his son-in-law, Rev. E. F. Platt, of blessed memory, had laid, under God, the foundations of the Baptist cause, he made several generous donations. Says his friend, Mr. William Baker, of that city: "He was one of the foster-fathers of our First Baptist Church, and, if we are not mistaken, his prompt and liberal subscription appears on the original roll of donors to the erection of the church in 1853. He was always its warm friend and wise adviser; and his love and sympathy for it were

always cherished and reciprocated. It is to his timely and well directed sympathies, and material aid also, that the East Toledo and Oliver Street churches are indebted, in a large degree, for their establishment and support, in their days of weakness. Surely, in Toledo, his name and deeds will long be held in grateful remembrance." And so, we may add, they will be held, for the same reason, in many places in Ohio and other States. He was the largest giver to Denison University, where more than $60,000 were bestowed by him during his life; portions of this sum being for the endowment of professorships bearing the names of father and daughter deceased before him. An earnest member of the board of trustees of that institution, he endeavored, not without success, to enlist many others in its further endowment. A year or two before his death he gave the largest part of what was then needed to clear away a troublesome debt. As a result of his Will, in connection with a generous spirit shown by his heirs, the University becomes the trustee of $5,000, as a permanent fund for the relief of poor students, while other great causes of benevolence are similarly remembered. Some of these gifts establish funds to bear the names of his parents. Thus, even to the last, would he honor them; and, by such repeated

expressions of filial remembrance and love, he honored himself. He was anxious that, like himself when a young man, even those in moderate circumstances should form the habit of giving to the cause of Christ, but he was always ready to multiply his own amounts in proportion. In this respect, Mr. Barney will be widely missed. His manifold benevolence sounded no trumpet before it, but he could say with Job: "When the ear heard me, it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

For it was not only in great sums that he was benevolent. Some who have large means find it easy to excuse themselves from giving time and thought to charity on the ground that they make gifts of money. During all the period when health permitted, Mr. Barney was willing to take his part in the counsels of his denomination in the State, and in private life he was sometimes surprisingly attentive to little acts of kindness. For example, besides subscribing for several copies of religious papers, to be sent to other persons by the publishers, he remembered to take his own copies, every week,

after he had read them, to certain individuals whom he hoped thereby to benefit, and, if he was about to be absent from home, he would charge his family not to forget to send them. Often he would single out some boy or young man to be the private recipient of an encouraging interview. How many such interviews can be remembered! When he wanted to give men unwelcome advice he studied how to pave the way for it by winning words, and the sagacity of his counsels has been influential in many a life that had no claim upon him.

But our narrative must hasten to its conclusion. Throughout his business career Mr. Barney had to contend with disease, of which his distressing cough, already referred to, was the symptom. For it he consulted many physicians, at different times, and submitted to different kinds of treatment, some of them very severe; but there was no agreement of medical opinions regarding his case, and only temporary relief was obtained by him. For years his physical infirmities seemed to be arrested in their progress. Notwithstanding his cough, he appeared robust and vigorous. But, as his age increased, he found that it was wearing upon him, and, by degrees, he was obliged to relinquish much of his activity. For a year before his death new and alarming symptoms appeared. His breathing

became very short, so that it was with difficulty that he could walk from the house to the church, move about among the shops of the Car Works, or even get into his buggy unassisted. Still, he persevered in going to his office every day, and would even take long journeys in the cars to prosecute business, when the slightest physical exertion would render it necessary for him to rest in silence till he could gain his breath. Conversing with intimate friends he expressed fears of the worst, and, though they tried to encourage him, they were obliged, at heart, to sympathize with his apprehensions. He consented to be confined to his house only two or three weeks before his death, when extreme feebleness and sudden attacks of faintness rendered it impossible for him to put forth any effort. Medical examination showed that the action of the heart had become seriously affected, and that the vital powers were hopelessly prolonging their struggles against complicated disorders. He was not able to converse much with visitors, but seemed cheerful and anxious to avoid causing trouble to any one. At one time, quotations from the poets came from his lips. He even indulged in pleasantries. To his pastor he spoke of the comfort he had found in meditating upon certain passages of God's Word. The voice of prayer was

also a welcome sound in his sick room. Providentially his children were all within easy reach, most of them living in or near the same city, and their frequent calls, with those of his grandchildren, helped to comfort and cheer him. The holidays were approaching, and it was, perhaps, with a premonition that he would not live to see his loved ones enjoy them, that he gave to them beforehand his Christmas presents. A few days before his death he telephoned to his sons, at their residences, to turn to the seventh verse of the twenty-first chapter of Revelation, and to read it carefully. "*He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be my son.*" It was, he said, a wonderful promise. He felt that none could be greater. It brought to his mind the conflict of the christian life, the good fight of faith, the resistance to all temptations to selfishness and worldliness, the triumph over difficulties in the endeavor to glorify God and to benefit one's fellow men. He had known what it was to contend with great obstacles in temporal matters, but he knew also how much it required to resist the forces of moral evil and to be a good soldier of Jesus Christ. And these words, "*he that overcometh*," also expressed the hope he clung to. He delighted to speak of 'that armor of God—that shield of faith,

and helmet of hope, and sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God—that may enable one to stand in the evil day, and having done all to *stand*.' A short time before his departure he repeated that passage with unwonted clearness of voice as he emphasized the final words. "He that overcometh *shall inherit all things*." Perhaps he connected with this promise, which was so precious to him, the words of the apostle Paul: "All things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas (all God's ministers), or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." Doubtless, also, he pondered the words, which in the Revelation precede those which he referred to by telephone: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." Thus his heart, like that of a faithful soldier, as he neared the end of his conflict, leaped forward to grasp his crown. And that assurance: "*I will be his God, and he shall be my son*," with which the passage upon which he dwelt closes—it seemed to him, he said, to put the fitting climax to it all. "O, how wonderful to be numbered among the sons of God!" He felt that this must be the summit of

human privilege. As his heart turned with solicitude to those he loved, he desired nothing so much for them all as that they might, by divine grace, be victors over all the assaults and allurements of this world, and heirs forever with him of that blessed home in heaven. Such were the desires and consolations which occupied his mind as his life drew to its close. Nor were the days of final suffering prolonged. It was in the afternoon of Friday, December 17th, 1880, that the physician was summoned, in haste, at the recurrence of alarming symptoms, and arrived in time to assist him to his bed. The last moments had come. Ere wife and children could fully realize the solemnity of the scene, the spirit of the husband and father had left the earthly house of its tabernacle to have a building with God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

The funeral services took place on the afternoon of Monday, December 20th. They were arranged, as much as possible, in accordance with the unostentatious habits of the deceased. After a brief service at the house, the body was taken to the First Baptist church, where a large congregation were assembled. It was an interesting scene; all classes in the community united to pay respect to his memory. In addition to members of the church,

his associates in business and a large number of old pupils and fellow-citizens, who had esteemed him highly, the employes of the car works, of whom there are over a thousand, were represented by a large part of their number, who had marched in a body to the church anxious to give this token of their regard for their employer and friend. Among the pall-bearers, the church was represented by Charles H. Crawford and E. M. Thresher; his former pupils, by Robert M. Steele and Rufus King; and his neighbors and business associates, by William Ayers and George W. Shaw. In addition to the appropriate floral emblems around the pulpit and bier, thoughtful ones had draped the family pew in mourning, and at its entrance a broken shaft of flowers marked his customary seat. In the services the pastor, Rev. H. F. Colby, was assisted by Rev. J. H. Parks, and Rev. H. H. Bawden, pastors of the other Baptist congregations of the city, and by Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., president of Denison University. The sermon was an earnest and affectionate tribute to the deceased, connected with the passage of Scripture to which allusion has already been made and setting forth in simple words some of the most instructive incidents and characteristics of his life. Close and reverent attention

was given by all. The choir sang Mrs. Barbauld's beautiful hymn:

"How blest the righteous when he dies."

And then the relatives and most intimate friends slowly followed the precious dust to its resting place in Woodland Cemetery.

From business circles, from councils of benevolence, from the Church of Christ on earth we now miss him. Alas, who shall describe how sadly he is missed from his own home! We are all afflicted, but who shall measure the grief of her, who, for so many years, has been nearest his heart, and the loss sustained by his children and his children's children! It is a great thing to have walked so far on in life in company with such a husband. It is a precious legacy, a grand inspiration, to have had the training and example of such a father. May the grace of that God in whom he trusted, and whom he tried so nobly to serve, comfort where human comfort fails, and bind up the broken hearts that mere words of man can not heal!

TRIBUTES.

TRIBUTE FROM THE DIRECTORS OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF DAYTON, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of E. E. Barney, Vice-President, this Bank has lost an able, honest, and efficient officer, the community one of it best and most valued citizens, and we, his colleagues, a highly esteemed and valued associate and friend.

Resolved, That this Bank be closed during the hours of the funeral services, and that the Directors and Officers, as far as practicable, attend the same in a body.

Resolved, That the Cashier of this Bank be directed to enter these resolutions on our minutes, and to furnish a copy for publication, and to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES C. DRURY, CASHIER.

December 18, 1880.

TRIBUTE FROM THE FOREMEN OF THE CAR WORKS.

At a meeting of the foremen of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Co., held this 20th day of December, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our esteemed fellow-citizen, E. E. Barney, the President of this company, therefore,

Resolved, That we, and the entire community, have lost a friend whose value can scarcely be estimated; one, diligent in business, far-seeing and accurate in judgment, sympathetic with associates, the friend of the working class, and a conscientious Christian.

Resolved, That we express our tenderest sympathy with the bereaved family, and regard ourselves only less afflicted than they.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and one for publication in the daily papers.

B. B. CHILDS,	S. TESSEYMAN,
C. C. JAMES,	M. STINE,
E. M. FRENCH,	H. HEFFERMAN,
H. A. BILLINGS,	J. AMON,
S. HURLBERT,	WM. HESLER,

FOREMEN.

TRIBUTE FROM THE CINCINNATI BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

THE CINCINNATI BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION, at a meeting held March 8th, 1881, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The announcement has reached this Union of the decease of Brother E. E. BARNEY, of Dayton, O., at his home, on the 17th day of December, 1880, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Union, conscious of their personal loss by this dispensation of Divine Providence, hereby express to the family of the deceased their deep sorrow and tenderest sympathy in this great bereavement.

Resolved, That this Union hereby records its appreciation of the immense value of the counsels and gifts of our deceased brother to the various interests of the Baptist denomination, not only in Ohio, but in the country at large, and its sense of the great loss sustained in his death.

Resolved, That in his noble qualities of mind and heart, his broad views and sympathies, his unswerving loyalty to and humble faith in Christ, and his untiring devotion to the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom in every department of Christian enterprise, our brother has left a shining example worthy the imitation of all.

Resolved, That this expression be duly recorded upon the minutes of this Union, be published in

the Journal and Messenger, and also be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

GEORGE E. STEVENS,
R. A. HOLDEN,
GEORGE F. DAVIS,
J. H. TANGEMAN,
COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, March 8, 1881.

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TRIBUTE FROM THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, held at the house of Mr. S. M. Sullivan, January 5th, 1881, Mr. Robert M. Steele offered the following tribute:

Since our last meeting another of our members has passed away. The associates of Mr. E. E. Barney, in the various walks of life, have so fully expressed their appreciation of his character, that it only remains for our Society to record his services to the cause of horticulture. We shall miss his genial presence and kind counsels at our meetings. Alive to every public interest, he was always ready to co-operate in efforts to adorn and beautify our city. When he took charge of the old Dayton Academy, nearly fifty years ago, one of his first efforts was to enlist the larger boys in planting the yard with shade trees. A Saturday excursion to the country in search of trees was inaugurated, and each boy was encouraged to select, plant, and care for a tree, to be called by his name. I well recollect the interest with which I watched my particular tree. No doubt good seed was thus sown which bore fruit in after years, in the planting of many shade trees. Flower beds were also assigned to the girls, who were expected to plant and cultivate them. These were advanced ideas for fifty years ago!

But Mr. Barney's special work in connection with horticulture, was the wide dissemination, through his instrumentality, of the catalpa tree. Impressed with the rapid disappearance of our forests, and believing that the catalpa, for its remarkable lasting qualities, would be most valuable for timber, he entered upon the work of calling attention to it with the enthusiasm and energy which characterized whatever he undertook. He wrote for the newspapers, published a pamphlet, and gratuitously distributed seed to every quarter of the globe. The result has been the planting of thousands of acres of these trees, with a benefit to future generations that is incalculable. So unwilling are some men to believe in, and so rare are purely disinterested efforts for the public good, that Dr. Warder relates, that after the gratuitous distribution of the pamphlets and seeds at the meeting of the National Forestry Association at Washington, the gift was looked upon with suspicion, until explained, as an advertisement of some selfish scheme. In this work Mr. Barney expended a large amount of money and valuable time, for which he deserves the credit of every horticulturist.

Resolved, That this society expresses its deep sense of loss in the death of Mr. E. E. Barney, and its high appreciation of his disinterested services in the cause of Horticulture.

Resolved, That our warm sympathy is extended

to the family of the deceased in their great bereavement.

Ordered to be written on the record and to constitute part of the minutes.

TRIBUTE FROM THE TRUSTEES OF DENISON UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Denison University, held at Louisville, June 30, 1881, the following was unanimously adopted:

In the death of our brother and associate in the trusteeship of Denison University, Eliam E. Barney, LL.D , of Dayton, we have suffered an irreparable loss. A teacher in the College in his early life, he has ever manifested the warmest interest in its welfare. He added to the endowment of the University sixty-seven thousand dollars. But his usefulness to the institution can by no means be measured by his princely gifts. His earnest and efficient efforts to enlist the sympathies of others in Christian education will long be remembered. His wise and discriminating counsels, now crystallized in the policy of this board, will remain an eloquent witness to his fitness to be a curator of a college. His memory, also, deserves from us special tokens of respect for his work during many years as an educator and as a participant in manifold movements for the cause of truth and righteousness. We rejoice that the affection of his family and their hearty sympathy with him in his desire for the welfare of our College, as shown in their memorial offering, has enabled us to attach his name to one of our professorships, that it may go

down to posterity as that of one of its most beloved founders and benefactors. To our deep feelings of condolence with his widow and children we join our prayers for their divine consolation.

TRIBUTE FROM THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, held in Milwaukee on the last Thursday of May, A. D. 1881, the president reported that Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, and Mr. Samuel Gould, of Boston, who had been directors of this railroad for many years, had died since the last stockholder's meeting, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased God, during the past year, to remove by death two of the most valued and efficient members of our board, Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Samuel Gould, of Boston, Massachusetts:

Therefore be it resolved, that we deplore their loss as a great misfortune to our company. To their strong and hearty support, their unfailing courage, and their wise counsels we are largely indebted for the success with which serious obstacles have been overcome, and for the prosperity which has attended our affairs. In their death we have lost valued friends and most faithful and efficient helpers;

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon

our records, and that copies be forwarded to the families of the deceased.

Attest: EDWIN H. ABBOT,

SECRETARY.

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